

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

RECEIVED  
CENTRAL FAX CENTER  
NOV 08 2006

## REMARKS

### Claim Status

Claims 1-15 are pending in the present application. No additional claims fee is believed to be due.

### Introductory Remarks

The Applicants respectfully reassert the arguments presented in the Applicants' response filed May 22, 2006. The arguments presented in the Applicants' response filed May 22, 2006 are reproduced beginning on page 4. The Applicants respectfully request a complete response by the Examiner to all of the arguments presented by the Applicants in the response of May 22, 2006, as that will simplify any appeal or further prosecution of the application.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner completely respond to the response filed by the Applicants on May 22, 2006, in regard to the rejection of Claims 1, 14, and 15 over Tranfield. The Applicants argued that the discrete regions (or loops) in Tranfield do not have a linear orientation defining a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Tranfield, Column 3, Lines 46-51, describes the finished fabric as having a "random orientation of the fibers in the pile surface coupled with a high portion of fibers disposed substantially perpendicular to the pile surface penetrating through the layers composing the pile surface and the base structure." Randomly oriented fibers in the pile surface is inconsistent with the language of Claims 1, 14, and 15 of the present application, in which the discrete regions have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. There is no arguable basis for maintaining the rejections of Claims 1, 14, and 15, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), over Tranfield.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner completely respond to the response filed by the Applicants on May 22, 2006 with respect the rejections of Claim 14. The Applicants argued in the previous response that the references, as cited in the Office Action, do not disclose the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to the second layer, as claimed in Claim 14. The Examiner failed to address this argument. The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, § 707.07(f) (8th Ed. Including August 2006 Revisions), states "[w]here the applicant traverses any rejection, the examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of the applicant's argument and answer the

Page 2 of 12

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

substance of it.” The Applicants presume that Claim 14 is allowable over the references cited and respectfully request a Notice of Allowance of Claim 14.

Applicants’ Response to Office Action’s Response to Arguments

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Rejections

Claims 1, 14, and 15 are limited to “each said discrete region has a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in said MD-CD plane.” The Office Action states on page 4, lines 16-18, that that “the tufts taught by Provost et al. have fibers aligned in the vertical direction, producing the required linear orientation.” The exact same argument is made in the Office Action with respect to the rejections over Tranfield and Sorimachi et al. Fibers aligned in the vertical direction, as in Provost et al., Tranfield, and Sorimachi et al., do not have a distinct linear orientation in the MD-CD plane, as claimed in Claims 1, 14, and 15 of the present application. Fibers oriented in the vertical direction are out of plane with the MD-CD plane and cannot be considered to have a distinct linear orientation and longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane, as in Claims 1, 14, and 15 of the present application.

The Office Action further states, in regard to Provost, that “the tuft, as a whole, has a distinct length in the longitudinal direction.” The exact same argument is made in the Office Action with respect to the rejections over Tranfield and Sorimachi et al. The tufts in Provost, Tranfield, and Sorimachi et al., when viewed from above, would be circular tufts (see Applicants’ response filed May 22, 2006). Circular tufts do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane, as in Claims 1, 14, and 15 of the present application. A circle does not have a distinct linear orientation because all points about the circumference of a circle are equidistant from the center of the circle. There is nothing distinct about any individual points in which all of the points are an equal distance from a single center point. A circle, when viewed from above, has no distinct orientation in any in-plane direction because a circle is symmetric. It is impossible to properly describe a circle as having a distinct linear orientation in the plane of the circle. There is nothing remotely linear about a circle. A circle is round. A circular tuft, as shown in Provost et al., Tranfield, and Sorimachi et al., does not anticipate and is outside of the scope of Claims 1, 14, and 15 because a circle does not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the plane of the circle.

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

The Applicants maintain the arguments presented in the response filed May 22, 2006, which are reproduced below.

In light of these arguments, the Applicants submits that Claims 1, 14, and 15 are allowable over Provost, Tranfield, and Sorimachi et al., each individually, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and respectfully request allowance of the claims.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections

Claim 11 depends upon Claim 1. As discussed above, the Applicants submit that Claim 1 is allowable. Therefore Claim 11 is also allowable. The Applicants respectfully request that Claim 11 be allowed.

Applicants Arguments Presented in the Response filed May 22, 2006

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Over Provost

Claims 1, 3-5, 8, 12, 14, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Provost and Shepard (US 2004/0157036), hereinafter referred to as Provost. Independent Claims 1, 14, and 15 claim discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Claim 14 claims the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to said second layer.

Claim 1 and Claims Dependent Thereon

The Applicants submit that Claim 1 is patentable over Provost under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) because Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not disclose every element of Claim 1 of the present application. The portions of Provost cited in the Final Office Action do not appear to disclose discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. The needle punched web of Provost is comprised of a carrier film 14 and batt 10 of fibers 12. Provost, Paragraph [0093] and Figure 1. In Provost, the batt 10 of fibers 12 is needle punched through the carrier film 14. Figure 2D of Provost shows a final structure of the batt 10 of fibers 12 and their relationship to the carrier film 14. As shown in Fig. 2D of Provost, the fibers 12 form loops protruding through the carrier film 14. Paragraph [0099] of Provost describes the loops as being "a plurality of individual loops 40 extending from a common trunk 42 trapped in film hole 38." Paragraph [0007] of Provost describes the forked needle 34 that creates the hole as having a diameter of 35 gauge or smaller. Thus, the needle 34 has a

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

circular cross section orthogonal to the length of the needle above the forked portion of the needle. Other needle diameters are disclosed in Paragraphs [0038] and [0039] of Provost.

As shown in Fig. 2C of Provost, at one stage in formation of the looped web, the needle penetrates the carrier film 14 such that the entire forked portion of the needle is driven through the carrier film 14. Provost, Paragraph [0097], describes the carrier film 14 as having a thickness of about 0.05 mm. Provost, Paragraph [0099] describes the needle as having a total penetration depth "DP" between 2 and 5 mm. Cross sections shown in Figs. 2C and 2D of Provost show that the hole in the carrier film 14 bounds the entire circumference of the needle 34 as the needle is punched through the film carrier. Since the needle 34 has a circular cross section, the hole 38 in the film carrier should also be circular. Thus, each trunk 42 should have a circular cross section as the web material comprising the trunk 42 protrudes through a circular hole 38 (as measured in a plane parallel to the plane of the unaltered web).

The discrete regions (or loops 40) in Provost do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. As discussed above, each trunk 42 has a circular cross section because the web material comprising the trunk protrudes through a circular hole 38. Figures 2D, 3D, 4, 7, 8, and 11 of Provost illustrate the structure of the web in profile. The loops 40 of Provost do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Rather, the loops 40 appear to look like trees or bushes extending from the trunk 42 and are symmetric in the MD-CD plane of the structure in Provost. As shown in Figure 11 of Provost, each set of loops 40 extending from each trunk 42 is spaced apart from the other. Paragraph [0105] of Provost states that "[p]referably there is sufficient distance between adjacent structures so as to enable good penetration of the field of formations by a field of mating male fastener elements." As shown in Figs. 7 and 11 of Provost, each trunk 42 and corresponding loops 40 are spaced apart from other trunks 42 and loops 40. Therefore, loops 40 do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane, as claimed in the present application.

Based on the above, the Applicants submit that Claim 1 is allowable over Provost. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Provost be withdrawn.

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

Because Claims 3-5, 8, and 12 depend upon Claim 1, the Applicants submit that Claims 3-5, 8, and 12 are also allowable over Provost. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of Claims 3-5, 8, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Provost be withdrawn.

Claim 14

The Applicants submit that Claim 14 is patentable over Provost under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) because Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not disclose every element of Claim 14 of the present application. Provost discloses a looped fastener product. The looped fastener product of Provost is not a topsheet for a disposable absorbent article as claimed in Claim 14 of the present application.

Furthermore, as discussed above, with respect to Claim 1, Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

Finally, Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to the second layer.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 14 is allowable over Provost. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 14 be withdrawn.

Claim 15

The Applicants submit that Claim 15 is patentable over Provost under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) because Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not disclose every element of Claim 15 of the present application. Provost discloses a looped fastener product. The looped fastener product of Provost is not an absorbent core for a disposable absorbent article, as claimed in Claim 15 of the present application.

Furthermore, as discussed above, with respect to Claim 1, Provost, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 15 is allowable over Provost. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 15 be withdrawn.

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Over Tranfield

Claims 1, 3, 6-9, 12, 14, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Tranfield (US 3,684,284). Independent Claims 1, 14, and 15 claim discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Claim 14 is further amended to claim the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to said second layer.

Claim 1 and Claims Dependent Thereon

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Tranfield (US 3,684,284). The Applicants submit that Claim 1 is patentable over Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), because Tranfield does not disclose every element of Claim 1 of the present application. The portions of Tranfield cited in the Final Office Action do not appear to disclose a composite web having discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

The loops in Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Tranfield, Column 3, Lines 46-51, describes the finished fabric as having a "random orientation of the fibers in the pile surface coupled with a high portion of fibers disposed substantially perpendicular to the pile surface penetrating through the layers composing the pile surface and the base structure." Randomly oriented fibers in the pile surface is inconsistent with the language of Claim 1 of the present application, in which the discrete regions have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

Therefore, the Applicants submit that Claim 1 is allowable over Tranfield. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn. Because Claims 3, 6-9, and 12 depend upon Claim 1, the Applicants submit that Claims 3, 6-9, and 12 are also allowable over Tranfield. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 3, 6-9, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn.

Claim 14

The Applicants submit that Claim 14 is patentable over Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), because Tranfield does not disclose every

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

element of Claim 14 of the present application. Claim 14 claims a topsheet for a disposable absorbent article. Tranfield discloses a cover for a tennis ball. The cover for a tennis ball in Tranfield is not a topsheet for a disposable absorbent article.

Furthermore, as discussed with respect to Claim 1 above and Tranfield, the portions of Tranfield cited in the Final Office Action do not appear to disclose a composite web having discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

Finally, Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to the second layer.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 14 is allowable over Tranfield. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 14 be withdrawn.

#### Claim 15

The Applicants submit that Claim 15 is patentable over Tranfield under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) because Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not disclose every element of Claim 15 of the present application. Claim 15 claims an absorbent core for a disposable absorbent article. Tranfield discloses a cover for a tennis ball. The cover for a tennis ball in Tranfield is not an absorbent core for a disposable absorbent article.

Furthermore, as discussed above, with respect to Claim 1 and Tranfield, Tranfield, as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 15 is allowable over Tranfield. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 15 be withdrawn.

#### Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Over Sorimachi et al.

Claims 1, 3, 6-10, and 12-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Sorimachi et al. (US 5,508,080). Independent Claims 1, 14, and 15 claim discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Claim 14

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

is further amended to claim the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to said second layer.

Claim 1 and Claims Dependent Thereon

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Sorimachi et al. (US 5,508,080). The Applicants submit that Claim 1 is patentable over Sorimachi et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. §102(b), because Sorimachi et al. does not disclose every element of Claim 1 of the present application. The portions of

Sorimachi et al. cited in the Final Office Action do not appear to disclose a composite web having discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

The discrete regions (protrusions 22a) in Sorimachi et al. do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Sorimachi et al., Column 4, Lines 32-37, states that needles used to create the structure have a diameter. Therefore, the needles in Sorimachi et al. have a circular cross section orthogonal to the length of the needle. As shown in Fig. 3 and described at Column 5, Lines 58-60, of Sorimachi et al., "part of the fibrous web 22 penetrates through the nonwoven fabric sheet 23 and forms protrusions 22a thereon." Since the needles in Sorimachi et al. are circular, the protrusions 22a should have a circular cross section when viewed from the side of the structure presenting the nonwoven fabric sheet 23 to the observer. Figures 3, 4, 6, 7, 8A, and 9A-C illustrate the structure of Sorimachi et al. in profile. The protrusions 22a of Sorimachi et al. do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Rather, each protrusion 22a appears to look like a bump with each bump being symmetric in the MD-CD plane. The cross section illustrated in Fig. 3 (and other figures in Sorimachi et al.) show that each protrusion 22a has the same cross section and the protrusions are spaced apart from one another. Therefore, protrusions 22a in Sorimachi et al. do not have a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

For the reasons set forth above, the Applicants submit that Claim 1 is allowable over Sorimachi et al. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn. Because Claims 3, 6-10, 12, and 13 depend upon Claim 1, the Applicants submit that Claims 3, 6-10, 12, and 13 are also allowable



Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

over Sorimachi et al. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of Claims 3, 6-10, 12, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn.

Claim 14

The Applicants submit that Claim 14 is patentable over Sorimachi et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) because Sorimachi et al. does not disclose every element of Claim 14 of the present application. Claim 14 claims a topsheet for a disposable absorbent article. Sorimachi et al. discloses a flexible laminated surface

material for vehicle interiors and building interiors. The flexible laminated surface material for vehicle interiors and building interiors in Sorimachi et al. is not a topsheet for a disposable absorbent article.

Furthermore, as discussed with respect to Claim 1 above and Sorimachi et al., the portions of Sorimachi et al. cited in the Final Office Action do not appear to disclose a composite web having discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

Finally, Sorimachi et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose the first layer as being relatively hydrophobic compared to the second layer.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 14 is allowable over Sorimachi et al. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 14 be withdrawn.

Claim 15

The Applicants submit that Claim 15 is patentable over Sorimachi et al. under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) because Sorimachi et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, does not disclose every element of Claim 15 of the present application. Claim 15 claims an absorbent core for a disposable absorbent article. Sorimachi et al. discloses a flexible laminated surface material for vehicle interiors and building interiors. The flexible laminated surface material for vehicle interiors and building interiors in Sorimachi et al. is not an absorbent core for a disposable absorbent article.

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

Furthermore, as discussed above, with respect to Claim 1 and Sorimachi et al., Sorimachi et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, does not appear to disclose discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane.

For these reasons, the Applicants submit that Claim 15 is allowable over Sorimachi et al. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 15 be withdrawn.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Over Sorimachi et al. in View of Kotek et al.

Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sorimachi et al. (US 5,508,080) in view of Kotek et al. (US 6,120,718). Independent Claim 1 is amended to claim discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. The Applicants submit that Claim 11 is patentable over Sorimachi et al. in view of Kotek et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, because the references, when combined, fail to teach or suggest each and every element of Claim 11 of the present application. Claim 11 depends upon Claim 1. As discussed above, with respect to Claim 1 and Sorimachi et al., Sorimachi et al. does not appear to disclose a composite web having discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Kotek et al., as cited in the Final Office Action, also does not teach or suggest discrete regions having a distinct linear orientation and a longitudinal axis in the MD-CD plane. Therefore, Sorimachi et al. in view of Kotek et al., fails to teach or suggest each and every element of Claim 11 of the present application. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

Double Patenting Rejections

As stated in the Reply After 1<sup>st</sup> Office Action filed December 22, 2005, Applicants agree to submit all necessary terminal disclaimers upon indication of allowable subject matter.

Conclusion

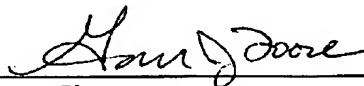
In light of the above remarks, it is requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103. Early and favorable action in the case is respectfully requested.

Appl. No. 10/737,235  
Docket No. 9456  
Amdt. dated November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

This response represents an earnest effort to place the application in proper form and to distinguish the invention as now claimed from the applied references. In view of the foregoing, reconsideration of this application, entry of the amendments presented herein, and allowance of Claims 1-15 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

By   
Signature  
Gary J. Foose  
Registration No. 58,896  
(513) 634-3293

Date: November 8, 2006  
Customer No. 27752

(11\_8\_06\_Amendment-Response to Office Action\_9456.doc) laf  
Revised 04/25/2006